

ASIA AND THE

| OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS |

- The conflict-induced displacement in June 2010 of some 300,000 people in southern Kyrgyzstan and the flight across the border into Uzbekistan of another 75,000 people compelled UNHCR to mobilize an emergency response operation in a highly complex political and security environment. Thanks to the construction of 1,780 emergency transitional shelters in Kyrgyzstan, UNHCR was able to provide more than 13,400 returnees with durable, safe and warm shelters before the onset of winter. The shelter programme also helped facilitate refugees' return to their places of origin.
- UNHCR worked closely with the humanitarian community in the response to the floods in Pakistan by providing relief assistance to affected Pakistanis and Afghan refugees alike. As the protection cluster lead, UNHCR collaborated with its partners to offer almost 2 million people emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs).
- More than 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka returned home in 2010 with UNHCR's assistance. While many long-term IDPs still need durable solutions, UNHCR is focusing its efforts on assisting the growing number of returning refugees.
- A total of some 113,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran returned voluntarily to Afghanistan with UNHCR's assistance. All received cash grants to support their initial reintegration. This was the largest voluntary repatriation movement worldwide in 2010.
- In the context of the Bali Process, UNHCR has discussed refugee protection within the context of mixed migration with States in South-East Asia, and in 2010, reached an agreement with stakeholders for future cooperation on a regional approach to refugees and irregular movements.

PACIFIC



An ethnic Uzbek woman and her son are reflected in the broken mirror of their destroyed house in Shark village outside Osh.

| Working environment |

The Asia-Pacific region hosts more than 3.7 million refugees, many of whom have been displaced for long periods. Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran currently host 2.9 million registered Afghan refugees, including some who have been displaced for more than 30 years, constituting one of the largest protracted refugee populations in the world. UNHCR's refugee operations in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Thailand too are now over 20 years old.

Asia's complex mixed-migration scenarios include movements of refugees and other people of concern with specific protection needs, as well as others who move for non-protection-related reasons. Ensuring protection within the broader context of irregular movements continues to be a challenge, particularly in a fragile environment.

The major humanitarian emergency brought on by inter-communal violence in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan, which forcibly displaced more than 375,000 people, raised concerns that instability could spread to other parts of Central Asia. This led UNHCR to strengthen its emergency preparedness in the region.

In South-West Asia, both Pakistan and Afghanistan suffered from major security challenges. Pakistan was also heavily affected by the worst floods in its history, which stretched national and international resources to the limit.

| Achievements and impact |

● *Safeguarding protection and asylum space, including in mixed-migration contexts and urban settings*

UNHCR strove to improve the protection space for all people of concern in South-East Asia and prioritized efforts to engage States in a regional approach to asylum management. Ensuring access to asylum as well as respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*, harmonizing procedures and addressing onward movements were key elements of the approach. UNHCR also advocated for alternatives to detention for asylum-seekers and refugees, better access to livelihoods for urban refugees, and measures to reduce statelessness.

Positive regional developments emerged from the Bali Process on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related trans-national crime, providing opportunities to discuss refugee protection within the context of mixed migration. Under the auspices of the Bali Process, UNHCR and the Government of the

Philippines co-hosted a workshop on regional cooperation and irregular movements. This brought together concerned stakeholders and concluded with an agreement to cooperate on a regional approach to irregular movements.

In Central Asia, UNHCR provided training to border guards on protection-sensitive referral systems and drafted a study on mixed-migration flows in the region. The study is intended to serve as a basis for discussion during a high-level regional conference on mixed migration and international refugee protection in March 2011 in Kazakhstan.

In India, UNHCR improved outreach and protection for urban refugees and asylum-seekers through a number of channels, including open-house meetings, a Women's Protection Centre, participatory assessments and community focal-point meetings. In addition, the Office achieved greater access to asylum-seekers.

In Malaysia, UNHCR's efforts in recent years in areas such as registration, refugee status determination (RSD), the strengthening of refugee communities and the provision of basic services have significantly improved the protection of urban asylum-seekers and refugees, particularly with regard to their ability to access essential services. These achievements have resulted from moves to foster positive relations with government agencies and cooperation with NGOs, civil society and refugee communities.

The Republic of Korea hosted a round table on alternatives to detention of asylum-seekers and refugees, bringing together governments, NGOs and international organizations in the region. UNHCR's advocacy in 2010 helped advance the Korean Refugee Bill, which would provide a comprehensive asylum procedure in place of the current Immigration Act. For the first time, the Government naturalized two refugees.

● *Finding solutions for protracted refugee situations*

In Pakistan, UNHCR assisted the Government to develop the Management and Repatriation Strategy for Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, a major step in addressing the protection and comprehensive durable-solutions needs of Afghan refugees. This strategy puts renewed focus on finding durable solutions, as well as on exploring migration alternatives, various visa regimes and documentation options. In line with the strategy, UNHCR undertook the registration and profiling of the Afghan population in Pakistan to ensure the legality of their stay in Pakistan.

UNHCR also advocated for the inclusion of the Afghan population and the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) project in the national development agenda and development programmes supported by UN agencies. A total of some 200,000 Afghan refugees and Pakistani families benefited from RAHA projects in 2010.

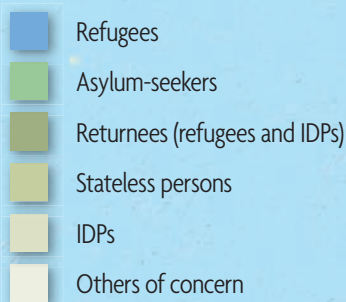
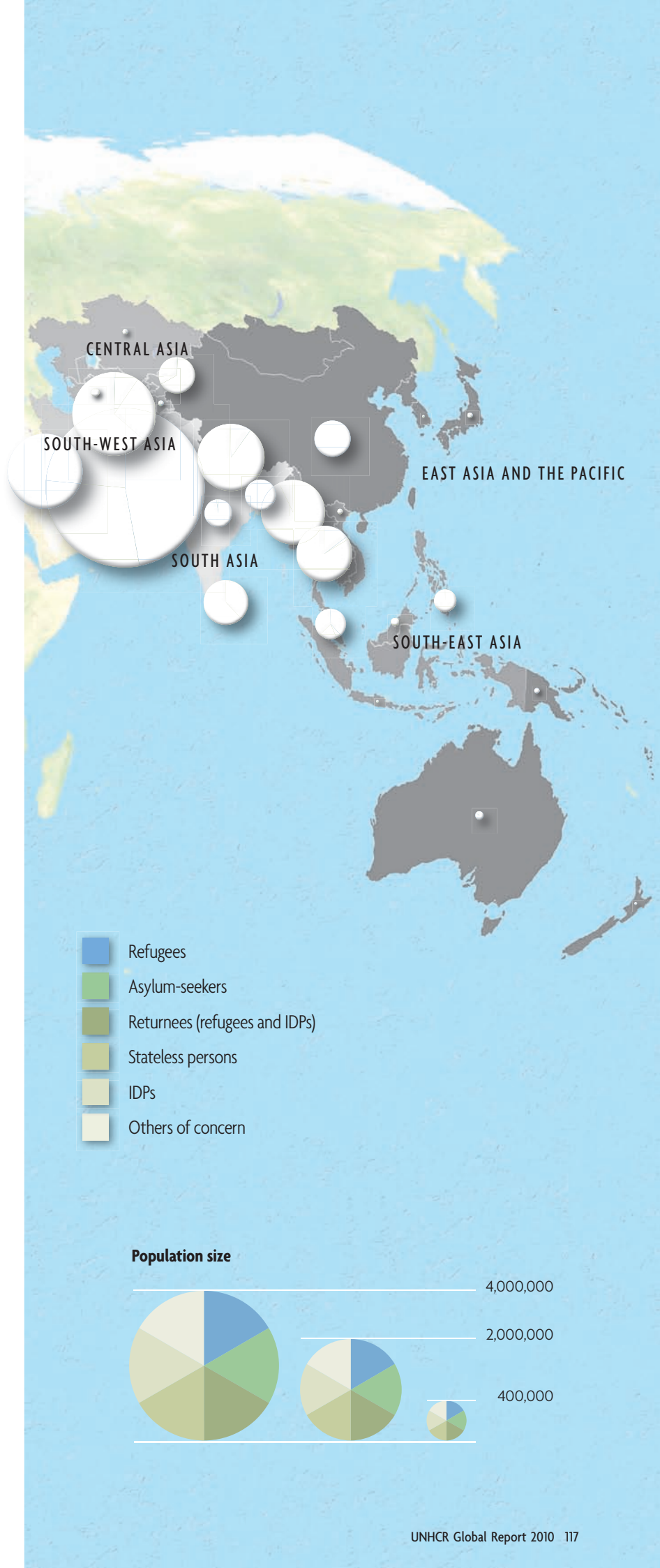
In the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNHCR advocated for an environment conducive to the continued stay of refugees in the country, while pursuing durable solutions for more than a million Afghan refugees. UNHCR established a contact group among donor countries to support humanitarian assistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including increased resettlement for vulnerable refugees. There has also been a greater focus on helping the refugee population to increase their self-sufficiency and to reduce the impact of their presence on host populations.

The Iranian Government has taken commendable steps to regularize the stay of Afghan refugees in the country. These include regular registration, issuance of temporary work permits and access to a subsidized health insurance scheme. The Government has also provided registered refugees with access to basic services and commodities, and in August, conducted a comprehensive registration of some 2 million undocumented Afghans.

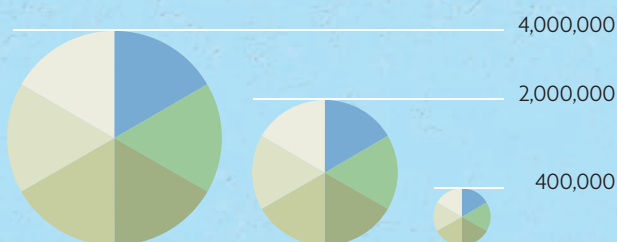
UNHCR continued its efforts to achieve durable solutions for refugees from Bhutan in Nepal, mostly through large-scale resettlement. In what is the largest resettlement programme in the world, some 14,800 refugees from Bhutan left Nepal for a third country in 2010. Since the large-scale resettlement operation began in 2007, more than 40,000 people have been resettled.

In December, the Government of Nepal formally endorsed UNHCR's proposal on camp consolidation and the introduction of a community-based development programme in refugee-affected and hosting areas in the eastern districts of Nepal. UNHCR also continued to pursue the possibility of voluntary repatriation for eligible cases.

A notable development in 2010, contributing to an overall increase in resettlement opportunities for refugees in Thailand, was the resettlement of a first group of refugees in two newly-established resettlement countries, the Czech Republic and Japan.



Population size



○ *Ensuring protection and durable solutions for IDPs*

In the Philippines, UNHCR initiated its engagement with the protracted IDP situation in the country at the invitation of the Government. A UNHCR presence was established in Mindanao to address the protection needs of vulnerable populations displaced by conflict.

More than 90 per cent of IDPs in Sri Lanka who were displaced during the last phase of the conflict had returned to their homes by the end of the year. Although humanitarian needs still exist, the country is steadily moving towards the early recovery and development phase. UNHCR's protection monitoring and interventions continued to promote the safety and basic rights of returnees. During the year, there was also a marked increase in the return of Sri Lankan refugees, mainly from India. UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of some 2,000 individuals. An additional 3,000 individuals returned on their own.

In Pakistan, UNHCR continued to provide assistance and protection to the remaining 1 million people displaced by internal hostilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

○ *Strengthening protection capacity in the response to natural disasters*

The floods in Pakistan had a devastating impact on over 20 million people including refugees, IDPs who had already been displaced by previous hostilities, and Pakistani communities. UNHCR provided large-scale assistance for some 2 million people and led the protection cluster.

In the Philippines, UNHCR continued to lead the protection cluster for IDPs affected by typhoons in 2009. In the first part of the year, it completed its involvement by implementing more than 30 quick-impact projects aimed at helping returnees restart their livelihoods, provided non-food items (NFIs) to some 1,170 families and gave direct support to almost 300 people with specific needs.

○ *Reducing and preventing statelessness and protecting stateless persons*

To follow up on the recommendations arising from the regional conference on statelessness held in Ashgabat in 2009, as well as in response to UNHCR's continued advocacy and support for the national authorities, the Government of Turkmenistan endorsed a landmark action plan and national strategy to address statelessness. This plan envisions registering undocumented and stateless people, amending legislation on nationality to prevent statelessness, and protecting stateless people in compliance with international standards.

UNHCR worked with the Thailand National Human Rights Commission to hold a regional expert round table on good practices for the identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness and the protection of stateless people in South-East Asia. The meeting raised awareness about statelessness in the region and highlighted areas of progress. Such efforts have contributed to enhancing interest among members of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission in addressing statelessness.

In Viet Nam, significant advances were made towards reducing statelessness through the naturalization of former Cambodian refugees, many of whom have been residing in the country since the 1970s without legal status. In 2010, some 430 former Cambodian refugees from camps previously assisted by UNHCR acquired Vietnamese citizenship through a naturalization process that is expected to benefit more than 9,000 people in the coming years. UNHCR strengthened its support for the Government in addressing statelessness, extending the focus of activities to include Vietnamese women who lost their citizenship through marriage to foreigners.

In Nepal, UNHCR continued to work closely with a variety of stakeholders to ensure that the citizenship policies adopted as part of Nepal's new constitution are consistent with international standards.

In Thailand, progress was made in ensuring that children born in refugee camps are

registered at birth, in line with amendments to the Civil Registration Act. Almost 800 newborn children were registered and some 680 birth certificates issued during the year.

| Constraints |

The protection environment in the Asia and the Pacific region remained fragile. While there were some positive developments, many of the negative trends seen in 2009 continued through 2010. Incidents of *refoulement* and boat “push-offs” were reported. Immigration authorities in a number of countries continued to impose mandatory detention for asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as other migrants who violated immigration regulations.

Many of UNHCR’s beneficiaries in Asia reside in urban centres. They often face difficulties in their daily lives owing to lack of legal status, a dearth of livelihood opportunities and limited access to social services. Among the most critical questions facing UNHCR are how to identify and support people of concern in urban situations and how to provide protection in the face of the increasing use of detention of asylum-seekers, particularly in South-East Asia.

UNHCR and the humanitarian community in South-West Asia continued to experience difficulties in obtaining unimpeded humanitarian access. The security situation remained volatile and hindered access to some areas, which, in turn, affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance and in some instances, contributed to secondary displacement. The scale and magnitude of the floods in Pakistan brought new challenges; in some areas, access to affected populations was rendered impossible due to flood damage.

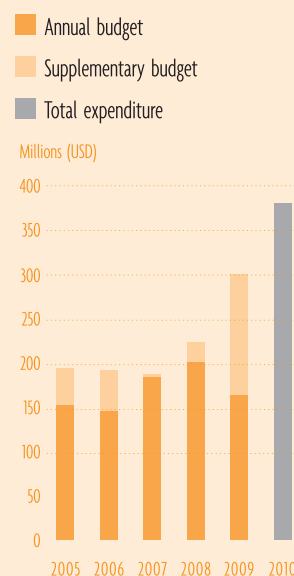
The security situation and the unprecedented scale of emergencies in 2010 affected UNHCR’s ability to fully implement a number of planned activities, as it needed to focus on timely emergency response and life-saving assistance. ■

Financial information

On the whole, Asia benefited from the strong interest and support of donors. The initial 2010 budget for Asia of USD 440.8 million for 2010 was increased to USD 625.1 million in the course of year, mainly due to the establishment of supplementary budgets for the unforeseen emergencies in Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan. While these new emergency operations were well-funded, existing operations in the region were not, forcing country offices to prioritize their activities.

While South-West Asia and Sri Lanka received strong funding, other operations in Asia relied on broadly earmarked or unearmarked contributions which are absolutely essential in sustaining their operations. Although critical needs in the region were met through prioritization, a considerable number of needs were left unmet, especially in South-East Asia. In this region the number of asylum-seekers and refugees increased, particularly in urban areas, and opportunities for durable solutions could not be fully implemented due to limited resources.

Expenditure in Asia and the Pacific 2005-2010



Note: Includes South-West Asia and Central Asia, which were part of the Central Asia, South-West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East (CASWANAME) region through 2006.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

Operations		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
SOUTH-WEST ASIA						
Afghanistan	Budget	51,093,485	0	46,829,610	11,812,591	109,735,686
	Expenditure	28,829,678	0	27,639,064	11,572,590	68,041,332
Islamic Republic of Iran	Budget	36,534,955	0	0	0	36,534,955
	Expenditure	20,746,348	0	0	0	20,746,348
Pakistan	Budget	95,459,274	0	0	206,854,620	302,313,894
	Expenditure	39,957,808	0	0	121,939,059	161,896,867
Subtotal	Budget	183,087,714	0	46,829,610	218,667,211	448,584,535
	Expenditure	89,533,834	0	27,639,064	133,511,649	250,684,547
CENTRAL ASIA						
Kazakhstan Regional Office	Budget	3,923,679	83,000	0	62,773	4,069,452
	Expenditure	2,521,587	82,935	0	0	2,604,522
Kyrgyzstan	Budget	3,240,581	365,000	0	19,639,059	23,244,640
	Expenditure	3,150,857	356,129	0	17,924,656	21,431,642
Turkmenistan	Budget	319,701	262,014	0	0	581,715
	Expenditure	213,525	252,281	0	0	465,806
Tajikistan	Budget	1,206,080	40,000	0	0	1,246,080
	Expenditure	784,008	24,477	0	0	808,485
Uzbekistan	Budget	4,117,344	0	0	0	4,117,344
	Expenditure	2,024,833	0	0	0	2,024,833
Subtotal	Budget	12,807,385	750,014	0	19,701,832	33,259,231
	Expenditure	8,694,810	715,822	0	17,924,656	27,335,288
SOUTH ASIA						
India	Budget	10,066,054	75,000	0	0	10,141,054
	Expenditure	6,383,295	74,626	0	0	6,457,921
Nepal	Budget	14,000,436	70,351	0	0	14,070,787
	Expenditure	11,484,250	69,343	0	0	11,553,593
Sri Lanka	Budget	5,906,127	0	635,032	29,174,350	35,715,509
	Expenditure	839,432	0	540,440	24,843,987	26,223,859
Subtotal	Budget	29,972,617	145,351	635,032	29,174,350	59,927,350
	Expenditure	18,706,977	143,969	540,440	24,843,987	44,235,373

Operations		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
SOUTH-EAST ASIA						
Bangladesh	Budget	8,175,453	16,000	0	0	8,191,453
	Expenditure	5,241,678	15,506	0	0	5,257,184
Cambodia	Budget	784,467	50,000	0	0	834,467
	Expenditure	716,454	45,388	0	0	761,842
Indonesia	Budget	5,126,396	475,000	0	0	5,601,396
	Expenditure	3,057,852	473,230	0	0	3,531,082
Malaysia	Budget	14,151,108	188,851	0	0	14,339,959
	Expenditure	7,489,594	186,749	0	0	7,676,343
Myanmar	Budget	3,919,024	8,923,959	0	3,400,000	16,242,983
	Expenditure	0	8,886,724	0	2,407,181	11,293,905
Philippines	Budget	989,074	0	0	1,826,330	2,815,404
	Expenditure	942,352	0	0	1,326,278	2,268,630
Thailand Regional Office	Budget	20,044,525	340,000	0	0	20,384,525
	Expenditure	14,331,050	329,953	0	0	14,661,003
Timor-Leste	Budget	342,990	0	0	0	342,990
	Expenditure	228,606	0	0	0	228,606
Viet Nam	Budget	229,697	100,000	300,000	0	629,697
	Expenditure	44,797	95,516	227,676	0	367,989
Subtotal	Budget	53,762,734	10,093,810	300,000	5,226,330	69,382,874
	Expenditure	32,052,383	10,033,066	227,676	3,733,459	46,046,584
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
Australia Regional Office ¹	Budget	1,555,802	0	0	0	1,555,802
	Expenditure	1,410,143	0	0	0	1,410,143
China Regional Office ²	Budget	4,540,077	190,000	0	0	4,730,077
	Expenditure	3,629,915	184,632	0	0	3,814,547
Japan	Budget	3,726,878	790,000	0	0	4,516,878
	Expenditure	3,060,680	780,392	0	0	3,841,072
Mongolia	Budget	198,022	33,000	0	0	231,022
	Expenditure	134,772	20,356	0	0	155,128
Papua New Guinea	Budget	1,275,675	0	0	0	1,275,675
	Expenditure	1,076,237	0	0	0	1,076,237
Republic of Korea	Budget	1,401,621	97,267	0	0	1,498,888
	Expenditure	1,169,968	88,266	0	0	1,258,234
Regional activities	Budget	150,000	0	0	0	150,000
	Expenditure	21,946	0	0	0	21,946
Subtotal	Budget	12,848,075	1,110,267	0	0	13,958,342
	Expenditure	10,503,661	1,073,646	0	0	11,577,307
Total	Budget	292,478,525	12,099,441	47,764,642	272,769,723	625,112,332
	Expenditure	159,491,665	11,966,503	28,407,180	180,013,751	379,879,100

¹ Includes activities in New Zealand and 13 Pacific Island countries as well as additional support to Papua New Guinea.

² Provides support to Mongolia.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASIA AND THE PACIFIC | USD

Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
Andorra				9,248	35,014	44,262
Arab Gulf Programme for UN Development (AGFUND)	50,000					50,000
Australia	2,996,473		270,441	3,657,327	12,898,421	19,822,662
Australia for UNHCR	431			3,428	935,849	939,707
Austria					1,207,348	1,207,348
Belgium	1,849,568		1,233,046	739,827		3,822,441
Brazil				900,000	1,000,000	1,900,000
Canada				676,983	10,380,761	11,057,744
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	2,681,481	2,142,869		12,277,015		17,101,365
Charities Aid Foundation	53,611			9,669	31,162	94,443
Czech Republic	82,595					82,595
Denmark	1,365,188		4,546,669	444,050	3,418,227	9,774,133
Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (Germany)	61,050			194,919	1,651,842	1,907,811
España con ACNUR (Spain)					153,280	153,280
Estonia					118,208	118,208
European Commission	14,848,718	2,314,741	4,237,488	24,203,743	2,411,463	48,016,153
Finland				288,600	4,108,091	4,396,691
France				404,858	1,349,528	1,754,386
Germany	5,183,536			4,644,476	4,624,603	14,452,615
HQ online donations					138,143	138,143
Ireland					308,261	308,261
Italy				123,305		123,305
Japan	21,180,000		8,825,232	7,338,800	17,340,657	54,684,689
Japan Association for UNHCR	166,148			5,500	342,174	513,822
Luxembourg					1,515,152	1,515,152
Netherlands					4,150,000	4,150,000
Norway	1,023,716			8,870,968	8,223,478	18,118,162
Private donors in Belgium					127	127
Private donors in Canada					196,363	196,363
Private donors in China				20,951	120,303	141,254
Private donors in Congo					454	454
Private donors in France					1,311	1,311
Private donors in Greece					16,273	16,273
Private donors in Italy					470,353	470,353
Private donors in Jordan					2,028	2,028
Private donors in Korea	5,050				2,995	8,045
Private donors in Malaysia	293					293
Private donors in Nepal					916	916
Private donors in Pakistan					15,062	15,062
Private donors in Sri Lanka					327	327
Private donors in Sweden					73,716	73,716
Private donors in Switzerland				3,500	2,506,979	2,510,479
Private donors in Tanzania					413	413

Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
Private donors in Thailand					2,113,188	2,113,188
Private donors in UK					58,336	58,336
Private donors in Ukraine					849	849
Private donors in USA					65,100	65,100
Russian Federation					750,000	750,000
Saudi Arabia	1,265,239			18,785,846		20,051,085
Spain				3,954,116	1,924,895	5,879,011
Ikea Foundation (Netherlands)	1,701,124					1,701,124
Stichting Vluchteling (Netherlands)				26,529		26,529
Sweden		879,091		5,032,663	20,748,481	26,660,235
Swedish Postcode Lottery					270,490	270,490
Switzerland	612,053			1,035,782		1,647,834
UN Central Fund for Influenza Action	185,819					185,819
UN Delivering as One	880,784	210,801				1,091,585
UN Development Programme	1,928,985					1,928,985
UN Peacebuilding Fund				272,850		272,850
UN Programme on HIV and AIDS	186,712					186,712
UN Trust Fund for Human Security	157,290	695,687				852,977
UNHCR Staff					2,912	2,912
Fast Retailing Co., Ltd. (Japan)	386,710					386,710
United Arab Emirates ¹				3,919,207		3,919,207
United Kingdom	23,863			1,923,001	2,329,193	4,276,057
United States of America	1,571,613	255,000		43,855,097	92,750,000	138,431,710
USA for UNHCR	4,687			70,400	2,022,290	2,097,377
Hewlett Packard (USA)	44,000					44,000
Total	60,496,737	6,498,189	19,112,875	143,692,656	202,785,014	432,585,471

Note: Includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) reserve.

¹ The contribution of USD 3,919,207 is from the UAE Red Crescent.